United Nations S/2002/586

Security Council

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 17 May 2002 (S/2002/542), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of seven months, that is, until 31 December 2002;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to yet another provocative action by the Republic of Turkey against the Republic of Cyprus.

I refer, in particular, to the illegal arrival of the Turkish oceanographic research vessel "Piri Reis" at the ports of Kyrenia and Famagusta in the Turkish occupied part of Cyprus, which were declared closed to international navigation by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, following the Turkish invasion of 1974. The above vessel, which arrived in Cypriot territorial waters on 23 May 2002, has been conducting research within the territorial waters and the continental shelf of the Republic of Cyprus in order to "reveal the geological structure of the region".

This action constitutes a clear violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and most specifically of the relevant provisions of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. It also flagrantly violates resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation in Cyprus, which call, inter alia, for respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus. Moreover, it falls within the wider context of Turkish refusal to facilitate a solution of the Cyprus problem based on Security Council resolutions.

What is more disturbing is the timing of this provocation, which comes soon after your visit to the island earlier this month, in an effort to intensify the ongoing direct talks, and the earlier call, by the Security Council, on the Turkish side on 4 May, to cooperate in that effort.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest this action that, once more, reveals the real motives of Turkish policy towards Cyprus, which is not the often-proclaimed protection of the Turkish Cypriots but the furtherance of Turkish expansionist designs and exploitation of the natural resources of Cyprus.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus follows with great concern this renewed display of Turkish belligerence and the attempt at creating tension, with the

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expectation that the necessary urgent démarches will be undertaken towards Ankara both by you and, individually, by the members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador

United Nations S/2002/588

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 27 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 May 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 April to 16 May 2002 they carried out 844 armed sorties, 52 of them from Saudi Arabia, 656 from Kuwait and 136 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed with the letter. On 19 April and 1 May 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing one citizen and wounding five others and damaging a number of civilian and military installations.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's position that the United States of America and the United Kingdom must bear full international responsibility for these acts of aggression and terrorism, and he further states that Iraq reserves its right, as established by the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity. He expresses the hope that you will perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter, that you will urge the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their constant aggression against Iraq and that you will call upon the regional parties to desist from providing the necessary facilities.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have continued their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey have thus continued to violate Iraq's airspace. They flew 844 armed sorties in the period from 16 April to 16 May 2002, 52 of them from Saudi Arabia, 656 from Kuwait and 136 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 19 April 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 1 May 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing one citizen and wounding five others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 3 May 2002, two United States warplanes broke the sound barrier in the Umm Qasr area of Basrah Governorate, breaking windowpanes in homes and government offices.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Since the no-flight zones were first imposed, there have been 211,154 violations by United States and British aircraft, including violations in which

military and civilian sites have been bombed and destroyed, and 1,142 people have been killed and more than 1,261 injured.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States continues to proclaim its contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression of two of the permanent members of the Council that endanger regional and international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 16 April-16 May 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 136 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1450 hours on 19 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Bi talah and Ayn Sifni areas. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1630 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1400 hours on 25 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Zakho and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1510 hours on 29 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Mosul and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1800 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1405 hours on 1 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar, Shaqlawah and Mosul areas. The aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing one citizen and wounding five others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1635 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1120 hours on 6 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1100 hours on 7 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1115 hours on 12 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1240 hours on 14 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Baibo, Amadiyah and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1130 hours on 15 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Mosul and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1200 hours on 16 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Amadiyah, Mosul and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 708 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1155 hours on 16 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Jalibah, Salman,

Busayyah, Lasaf and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1325 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1145 hours on 17 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1145 hours on 18 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1225 hours on 19 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Lasaf, Samawah and Amghar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1600 hours on 20 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Salman, Artawi, Ashbajah, Samawah and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1810 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1600 hours on 21 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They

overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1740 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1305 hours on 22 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1225 hours on 23 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Artawi, Nukhayb and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1310 hours on 25 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace They overflew the Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Samawah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1345 hours on 26 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Lasaf and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1915 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1205 hours on 27 April 2002, United States and British F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1515 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1105 hours on 28 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Salman, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0335 hours on 1 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 24 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf and Ma`aniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0615 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0430 hours on 2 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0740 hours, drove them off.

15. At 0305 hours on 3 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties, 16 of them from Saudi territory and 56 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Busayyah and Suq al-Shuyukh areas. Two United States warplanes broke the sound barrier in the Umm Qasr area of Basrah Governorate, breaking windowpanes in homes and government offices. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0635 hours, drove them off.

16. At 2110 hours on 4 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 66 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Nukhayb, Suq al-Shuyukh and Jalibah

areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2210 hours, drove them off.

17. At 2100 hours on 5 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 39 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory and 31 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2305 hours, drove them off.

18. At 2110 hours on 7 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2320 hours, drove them off.

19. At 1300 hours on 9 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

20. At 2240 hours on 12 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 13 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0005 hours, drove them off.

21. At 2240 hours on 13 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland. engaged the aircraft and, at 0200 hours, drove them off.

22. At 2320 hours on 14 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0045 hours, drove them off.

23. At 2300 hours on 15 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi, Nukhayb and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0040 hours, drove them off.

United Nations S/2002/589

Security Council

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29 May 2002
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Original: Arabic

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 May 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the United States of America and the United Kingdom are maintaining the military aggression in which they have been engaged against Iraq since 1991 by having their aircraft bomb numerous military and civilian sites in the country.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have recently stepped up the military aggression against the Republic of Iraq that they have maintained since 1991.

On 20 May 2002, United States and British aircraft fired missiles at civilian and military sites in Muthanna Governorate in southern Iraq, wounding a number of citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 23 May 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, killing two citizens, wounding two others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 24 May 2002, United States and British aircraft fired missiles at civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, wounding 16 citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of the two no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq constitutes military aggression and systematic State terrorism against an entire people. This requires that the countries and institutions that go to make up the international community should take the measures required in accordance with international law in order to halt this aggression and hold the aggressors answerable for it so as to give effect to the foremost purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, namely the maintenance of international peace and security, the suppression of acts of aggression and the commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

For the international community to remain silent at a crime that has been going on since 1991 would be an incentive to the arrogant aggressor to commit further acts of aggression against independent States and thus to the dominance of the law of the jungle in international relations.

We affirm that the army and people of Iraq shall continue to exercise the right to legitimate self-defence against such hostile, terrorist and barbaric actions, and, through you, we urge the international community to endeavour to halt this aggression and bring its perpetrators to account.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2002/590

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 May 2002

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus

(for the period from 28 November 2001 to 29 May 2002)

I. Introduction

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 28 November 2001 to 29 May 2002 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1384 (2001) of 14 December 2001.

II. Activities of the Force

A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and military status quo

2. The military situation along the ceasefire lines remained calm. There were a few incidents, mainly in Nicosia, where the opposing forces are in close proximity. They included the cocking and pointing of weapons at UNFICYP soldiers, stone-throwing, temporary moves forward into the unmanned positions and verbal abuse.

3. Air violations of the United Nations buffer zone decreased from 34 recorded in the last reporting period to 17. Seven were by National Guard aircraft, four by Turkish military aircraft, one by a civilian light aircraft from the south and five by civilian aircraft from the north.

4. Restrictions imposed on UNFICYP by the Turkish forces/Turkish Cypriot security forces in July 2000 continued to hamper UNFICYP operations. Similarly, there has been no change in the violation of the military status quo in the village of Strovilia.

5. The restriction of movement along the Famagusta/Dherinia road, imposed in November 2000, prevented UNFICYP from monitoring the whole of the fenced-off area of Varosha. Observation by UNFICYP is limited to those areas within Varosha visible from static observation posts and a short patrol route, which is well away from the perimeter fence. The United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for the maintenance of the status quo in Varosha.

6. Crossing of the maritime security lines — the seaward extension of the median line of the buffer zone that vessels of either side are advised, for their own safety, not to cross — continued. The overall number of crossings of the western line by the Turkish forces, all associated with resupply runs to the Kokkina pocket, remained in line with the figures of the comparable reporting period of 2001. The same applied to the eastern maritime security line, near Famagusta, where fishing boats and pleasure craft from the south were mainly responsible for the crossings. On 17 April, a Turkish forces guard fired two warning shots close to a pleasure craft that had crossed the maritime security line from the south.

7. The National Guard continued to strengthen the two defensive positions it had constructed in December 2000 just outside the buffer zone, south of Pyla, to compensate for the landmines it was in the process of

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clearing. The mine-clearing activity was nearing completion in the minefield connecting the two positions.

8. In April, UNFICYP destroyed some 4,500 assorted weapons purchased by the Government of Cyprus in 1972 and later placed under lock and key in the United Nations Protected Area under UNFICYP guard. The decommissioning ended on 21 May.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

9. UNFICYP facilitated 39 events in the buffer zone between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. An estimated 6,600 people participated in those events. The largest event was a youth festival in April organized by two political parties, Akel from the south and CTP (Turkish Republican Party) from the north, with an attendance of 4,300. Other activities were monthly meetings of political party representatives organized by the Slovak Embassy, four press conferences, a workshop for paramedics, a series of seminars on information technology, a seminar for architects associated with the Nicosia Master Plan, a British High Commission reception, meetings of the business sector and non-governmental organizations and the International Women's Day celebration, attended by women from both communities. UNFICYP also arranged a meeting between a 10-year-old Greek Cypriot girl and her 30-year-old Turkish Cypriot bone marrow donor. Turkish Cypriot authorities denied permission for Turkish Cypriots to attend some events.

10. UNFICYP carried out its mandated humanitarian tasks in support of the 428 Greek Cypriots and 162 Maronites living in the northern part of the island and of those Turkish Cypriots in the southern part who had made themselves known to the Force. UNFICYP also assisted a Greek Cypriot from Rizokarpaso in obtaining permission from the Turkish Cypriot authorities to bring his Greek Cypriot wife with him to the north.

11. UNFICYP support for civilian activities in the buffer zone continued. The Force arranged for both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots to repair the facade of the Roccas Bastion wall, which had collapsed during torrential rains in December 2001. UNFICYP facilitated the clearing of vegetation in an Orthodox cemetery, a Latin (Catholic) cemetery and a Maronite cemetery, as well as the relaying of some 600 metres of water pipes in the buffer zone leading from the Lefka Kafizes dam to Lefka along the Xeros River, to ensure an even flow of water from the south to the north. UNFICYP assisted the Greek Cypriots in attending the Green Monday celebrations and in going on pilgrimages to churches in the buffer zone near Varisha, northwest of Lefka, for St. George's Day and to Ayia Marina near Paralimni for St. Memnon's Day celebrations.

12. In Pyla, following the joint construction of road safety measures, the two sides indicated to UNFICYP their willingness to cooperate in relocating Turkish Cypriot sheep farms from residential areas to outside the village and for renovating the Venetian tower and the village square. UNFICYP is working closely with the village leadership to formulate mutually acceptable arrangements.

III. Missing persons

13. Towards the end of December, the two leaders decided to give particular attention to the problem of missing persons. To this end, they met at the residence and in the presence of the Chief of Mission, Zbigniew Wlosowicz, on 11 January 2002. The two leaders committed themselves to each submitting a paper on how to solve this humanitarian problem, taking into consideration the terms of reference of the Committee on Missing Persons and the 31 July 1997 Agreement (see S/1997/962, para. 21). Accordingly, at the end of January, both leaders had presented a paper. During the period under review, the First Assistant to the Third Member continued to work with both sides to enable the Committee to resume its activities.

IV. Mission of good offices of the Secretary-General

14. As agreed on 4 December 2001, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash began direct talks at my invitation in the United Nations Protected Area in the presence of my Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on 16 January 2002. As at 29 May, in the course of four rounds of talks, a total of 35 direct meetings had been held. Mr. de Soto has travelled on a regular basis to New York to brief members of the Security Council. He also paid a working visit to Athens and Ankara.

15. On 14 May 2002, I travelled to the island to discuss with the two leaders ways in which they could move forward more effectively and to express my willingness to help them reach the goal they had set out to achieve at the end of last year.

V. Organizational matters

16. As at May 2002, UNFICYP comprised 1,195 troops and 35 civilian police. The military personnel are from Argentina (381), Austria (7), Canada (1), Finland (3), Hungary (121), Ireland (6), Slovakia (272), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (404). The Argentine contingent includes soldiers from Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), Chile (1), Paraguay (1) and Uruguay (3). The civilian police are provided by Australia (15) and Ireland (20). UNFICYP currently has 146 civilian staff, of whom 43 were recruited internationally and 103 locally.

17. Mr. de Soto continued as my Special Adviser on Cyprus, Zbigniew Wlosowicz as Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission. Lieutenant General Jin Ha Hwang was appointed Force Commander in December.

VI. Financial aspects

18. As indicated in my previous report (S/2001/1122, para. 15), the General Assembly, by its resolution 55/266 of 14 June 2001, appropriated the amount of $42.4 million for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. This amount includes the voluntary contribution of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $13.6 million, from the Government of Cyprus and the voluntary contribution of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

19. My proposed budget for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/838), which amounts to $43.7 million, is currently under consideration by the General Assembly. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months (see para. 22 below), the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount approved by the Assembly.

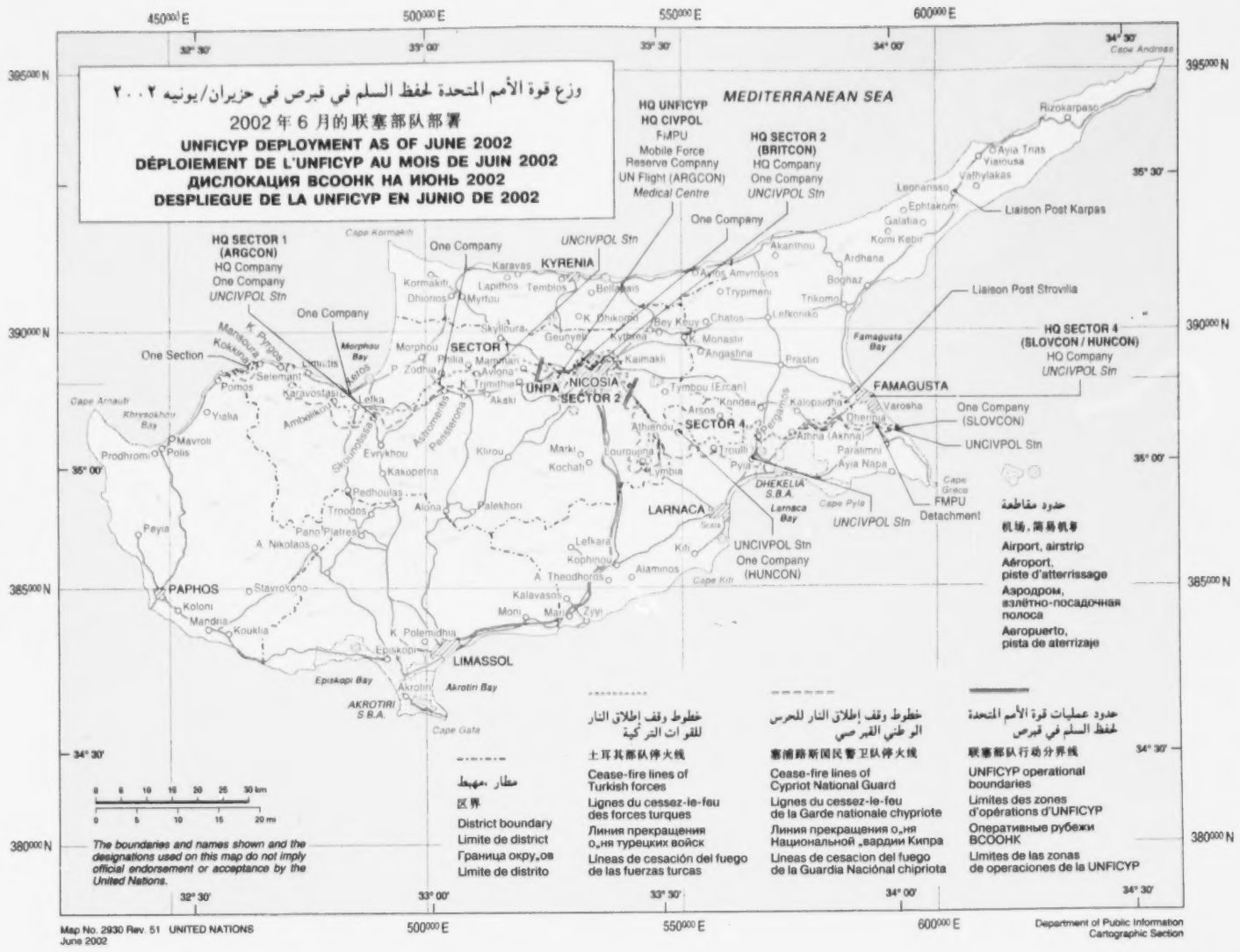
20. As at 22 May 2002, unpaid assessments to the Special Account for UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 2002 amounted to $15 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $1,356.1 million at the same date.

VII. Observations

21. During the past six months, the situation along the ceasefire lines has remained calm. However, UNFICYP operations continued to be impeded by the restrictions imposed on it by the Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Turkish forces. Similarly, no progress was achieved in restoring the status quo ante in Strovilia. On the civilian side, I am encouraged that there were increased contacts between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

22. Under the present circumstances, I consider the presence of UNFICYP on the island essential to the maintenance of the ceasefire between the two sides. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 15 December 2002.

23. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Wlosowicz, the Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus. I also wish to pay tribute to the former Force Commander, Major General Victory Rana, and his successor, Lieutenant General Hwang, and to the men and women serving in UNFICYP for the efficiency and dedication with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



Map No. 2930 Rev. 51 UNITED NATIONS
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Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2002/591

Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

With a view to ensuring uniformity in the application of the established practice of the Security Council with regard to seating arrangements for non-members of the Security Council invited to speak at its meetings, the members of the Council have agreed that:

- When non-members of the Security Council are invited to speak at its meetings, they will be seated at the Council table on alternate sides of the President, with the first speaker seated on the President's right.

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Security Council

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29 May 2002

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Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by an official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar on 24 May 2002 in which the State of Qatar, in its capacity as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, expressed its grave concern over the existing dangerous escalation between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jamal Nasser **Al-Bader**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-40369 (E) 290502

Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic and English]

The State of Qatar, chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has expressed its grave concern over the existing dangerous escalation between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India.

An official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the State of Qatar, being keen on the maintenance of security and stability in both countries and the region in general, and in pursuance of the principle of good-neighbourly relations and mutual interests, calls upon the two neighbouring States to exercise self-restraint, reduce tension and appeal to wisdom for solving the crisis existing between them.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 23 May 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 307 (1971) of 21 December 1971, by which the Council decided that the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) should monitor the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir. Since 1971, the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir has been monitored by some 45 military observers, who are presently contributed by Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Uruguay. The Government of Sweden has recently notified us that it intends to reduce its participation in UNMOGIP.

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that Croatia be added to the list of contributors to UNMOGIP.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-40381 (E) 300502

United Nations S/2002/594

Security Council

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29 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 May 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 May 2002 (S/2002/593) concerning your proposal to add Croatia to the list of contributors to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the proposal contained therein.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
President of the Security Council

02-40387 (E) 300502

United Nations S/2002/595

Security Council

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29 May 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement issued on 22 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the latest tensions between India and Pakistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Declaration issued on 22 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the latest tensions between India and Pakistan

The Presidency, on behalf of the European Union (EU), expresses its deep concern over the deterioration of Indo-Pakistani relations during the past days. Recent terrorist attacks in Jammu-Kashmir and the military incidents that have taken place over the last 48 hours at the border could pose a serious threat, not only for the Indian and Pakistani people but also for stability in the whole region.

The EU hopes that steps will be taken promptly to improve the current situation, and urges both parties to make the necessary efforts to avoid a spiral of confrontation with unpredictable consequences. In this sense, the EU wishes to stress that the common enemy of us all is terrorism, wherever and against whomever it is directed.

The Union urges the Governments of New Delhi and Islamabad to take all measures to decrease tension, as a first and necessary step towards the resumption of productive dialogue between the two countries.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the EFTA countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration.

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Original: French

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on 23 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the events in Kisangani (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. Arias
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-40375 (E) 290502 290502

Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on the events in Kisangani issued on 23 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union denounces the resurgence of violence in the areas occupied by the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie-Goma (RCD-Goma), notably in Kisangani, and the repression of the Congolese people by RCD-Goma members and Rwandan troops.

The European Union recalls the obligations stemming from the successive resolutions of the Security Council on the demilitarization of Kisangani.

The European Union would draw attention to the content of the statement it published on 30 April 2002 calling upon all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to respect the end to hostilities and urging them to refrain from any act which might hinder the search for an inclusive solution to the conflict.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey and the European Free Trade Association countries Norway and Liechtenstein members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

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Security Council

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30 May 2002

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Note by the President of the Security Council

At the solemn meeting held by the African Group and the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations in commemoration of Africa Day on 25 May 2002, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"First of all, on behalf of the members of the Security Council, I have great pleasure in expressing my warmest congratulations and best wishes to all of you on the auspicious occasion of Africa Day. It is indeed a privilege to address this very influential and distinguished group. You are an important and significant voice here and play a crucial role in many areas of United Nations work.

"Africa Day celebrates African unity. It is being commemorated globally. We have not yet created a Security Council day. But the members of the Security Council remain united in their determination to help prevent deadly conflict and to secure durable peace in Africa. The members of the Council also attach great importance to cooperation and consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and subregional organizations as well as relevant United Nations bodies, including the Economic and Social Council, in their efforts to promote sustainable development in the continent.

"The Secretary-General's April 1998 landmark report on the causes of conflict in Africa and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development signalled to the Security Council the need for an integrated approach to peace and development. It called on the Council to address the root causes of conflicts. Endorsing those principles, the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000 also contained a separate section calling on the international community to meet the special needs of Africa. There is now near universal recognition of those needs.

"It is indeed also very encouraging to note that important initiatives owned and led by Africa have also begun to emerge. Notably, the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) represents the culmination of recent efforts to place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path to sustainable growth and development and to plug into the global economy. That is a laudable initiative.

"As a continent-wide, comprehensive strategy at the political, economic and social level, NEPAD can help initiate the transition to the African Union.

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The proposed African Union is without doubt a bold but indispensable undertaking. As your respective Governments, regional and subregional institutions deliberate on the design and inauguration of the new pan-African organization, I can assure you of the full support of members of the Security Council.

"Once established, the African Union will be a milestone in establishing peace and advancing development on the continent. As the Secretary-General declared in his statement to the Summit Meeting of OAU in Lusaka on 9 July 2001, this historic effort will require leadership, courage and willingness to depart from the ways of the past if it is to do for Africa what the European Union has done for Europe and to rebuild, as Europe did, after a series of devastating wars, uniting across old divisions to build a continent characterized by peace, cooperation, economic progress and the rule of law. Overall, the signs are promising. A sense of renewal and partnership is being created, both among Africans and between Africa and the rest of the world. As an organization, the United Nations as a whole must build on this quickly.

"For its part, the Security Council has increasingly placed African concerns in the operational front and centre of its agenda. In the last decade, the Security Council's African dossier has increased quantitatively and in terms of the complexity of the issues handled. On average, the Security Council now spends nearly 60 per cent of its time on Africa. Half of all current United Nations political and peace-building missions are currently in Africa. In qualitative terms, the Security Council has begun to ensure that sharper focus is given to consideration of African issues.

"In that connection, an ad hoc working group on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa was established at the end of February 2002 following an open debate under the Security Council Presidency of Mauritius earlier in 2002. It is being ably chaired by the Permanent Representative of Mauritius, Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul. On 22 May 2002, the Council held a day-long public meeting on the ad hoc working group on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Professor S. Jayakumar. As many of you are aware, the meeting was envisaged as an 'outreach' session, with the role, function and programme of work of the ad hoc working group explained to the wider membership, who also had an opportunity to provide their views and inputs.

"Many of you participated in the meeting. As a result, the debate was deep and wide-ranging, with a very high level of participation by the wider membership and high-quality interventions by the African Group members in particular. In all, 35 non-members spoke, with a number of Council members reacting in an informal way to help achieve a genuinely interactive debate. The high level of participation was an indication of the keen interest demonstrated by member States in providing inputs and recommendations for the Council's work on Africa.

"At the end of the debate, the Chair of the meeting summed up the discussion under his own responsibility by drawing oral conclusions to be fed into the future work of the group. The conclusions were divided into two parts, drawing out the general points made and listing out some of the specific suggestions made for the working group to pursue. The conclusions are

available on the web site of the Singapore Presidency, and will be circulated to the wider membership in a note by the President after it has been formally conveyed to the Chair of the working group. I want to assure you that members of the Council are committed to ensuring serious follow-up to the proposals made at the debate.

"In closing, on behalf of the members of the Security Council, I would like to thank you once again for your invitation to your commemorative meeting today. I would also like to reiterate the Security Council's strong message of support as well as its solidarity with you in the management of the challenges and the opportunities that face the continent."

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Security Council

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28 May 2002

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Letter dated 24 May 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Guyana, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-41001 (E) 100602

Annex

Note verbale dated 2 January 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and has the honour to forward herewith circulars issued by the Bank of Guyana, dated 5 and 11 December 2001, to assist licensed financial institutions in Guyana with the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 1333 (2000), 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Circular No. 66/2001

5 December 2001

Sent to all licensed financial institutions

The Government of Guyana has undertaken to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 1333 (2000), 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001). These resolutions relate substantially to the freezing of all financial assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations, individuals and entities associated with terrorists and their organizations.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, licensed financial institutions are hereby instructed to take immediate steps to:

(a) Identify and freeze all financial assets belonging to terrorists, terrorist organizations and individuals and entities associated with terrorists and their organizations;

(b) Prohibit payments to and from terrorists, terrorist organizations, individuals and entities associated with terrorists and their organizations;

(c) Report to the Bank of Guyana within 30 days of the date of this circular, any assets identified as per (a) above;

(d) Report to the Bank of Guyana promptly any request for payment in relation to (b) above.

In order to assist with the identification of terrorists and terrorist organizations, a current indicative list is attached.*

(*Signed*) D. S. **Singh**
Governor

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* Circular No. 68/2001 of 11 December 2001 and the indicative list are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.